

THE
Life and Glorious Reign
OF
Queen Elizabeth:

CONTAINING

Her Great Victories by Land and Sea;
And her other Successes against the Enemies of the
Protestant Religion.

LIKEWISE,

An Account of Sir *Francis Drake's*
Voyage round the World.

Also, an Account of the Destruction of the great Fleet,
call'd the *Spanish Armado*.

With the LIFE and DEATH of the Earl of *ESSEX*,
Q. Elizabeth's Great Favourite.



LO N D O N:

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the LIFE and REIGN of Queen ELIZABETH.

THE Parliament being declar'd to be Dissolved by the last Queen's Death, the Lords Proclaim'd *Elizabeth* Queen, first in *Westminster*, and then went into *London*, where it was again done by the Lord Mayor. Never did any Prince before come to the Throne with so many good Wishes and Acclamations, which the Horror and Bloodshed of *Mary's* Reign drew from the People, who now hop'd to see better Times. The Queen was then at *Hatfield*, where having received the News of her Sister's Death, and of her own being Proclaim'd, she came from thence to *London*. At *Highgate*, she was met by all the Bishops, whom she receiv'd very kindly, except *Bonner*, who she look'd upon as defil'd with so much Blood, that she cou'd not endure to look on him with any Mark of Favour. She was received into the City with the loudest Shouts of Joy, that was possible for so great a Multitude to raise. The next Day she went to the *Tower*, where at Entry she kneeled down, and offered Thanks to God for that great Change in her Condition; that whereas she had formerly been a Prisoner in every Place, and every Hour in fear of her Life, she was now rais'd to so high a Dignity. She presently dispatch'd Messengers to all the Princes of *Scotland*, to give Notice of her Sister's Death, and her own Succession; particularly, she writ to King *Philip*, to acknowledge his Kindness, in interning so effectually with her Sister to save her Life.

The *French* hearing of Queen *Mary's* Death, and being alarm'd at his Death of Marriage upon the New Queen, sent to desire the Pope to deny a Dispensation, and to desire him to declare the Queen of *Scots* to be the rightful Queen, and the Queen to be Illegitimate.

At her first coming to the Crown, she order'd all those that were Imprison'd on account of Religion, to be set at Liberty: Upon which, one that came to talk pleasantly to her, Peision'd her for some Prisoners that were yet at large; she ask'd who they were? he said they were *Matthew*, *John*, *Luke*, and *John*: She answered him as pleasantly, and said, she would converse with those Prisoners themselves, and whether they desired so much Liberty as he requested for them. The News of her being come to the Crown being known beyond Sea, those that had been forced to fly for her in Queen *Mary's* Days, to avoid Persecution, returned now with Assurance, and hearing of the Queen's Intentions, began again to set up *Edward's* Service, to pull down Images, and to affront the Priests. That this the Queen, to make some Discovery of her own Inclinations, gave order that the Gospels and Epistles, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, Ten Commandments, and the Litany, should be all used in *Enylist*; and forbid the priests to elevate the Host at Mass. Having done this, on the 27th of December, she issued out her Proclamation against all Innovations, requiring her subjects to use no other Form of Worship, than such as was used in her own *Chapel*, till it should be otherwise ordered in Parliament.

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The Queen was now to be Crowned ; and having gone the 12th of January to the Tower, she returned from thence in State on the 13th. As she was in her Chariot, she lifted up her Eyes to Heaven, and blessed God that preserved her to see that joyful Day. She passed through London in great Triumph, and having observed that her Sister by the Sullenness of her Behaviour to the People, lost much of their Affections, she always used as she passed along (but more especially this Day) to look out of her Coach with a cheerful Countenance upon them, and to return the Respects they paid with great Civility ; commonly saying, *God bless you my People* ; which very much affected them. But nothing pleased the City more, than her Behaviour as she went under one of the *Triumphal Arches* : There was a Rich Bible let down to her as from Heaven, by a Child representing *Truth*, she with great Reverence Kissed both her Hands, and receiving the Bible, Kissed it, and laid it next her Heart, and professed she was better pleased with that Present, than all the other rich Gifts the City had made her ; which drew Tears of Joy from the Spectators Eyes. The Day following, she was Crowned at Westminster, by *Oglethorpe* Bishop of *Carlisle*, all the other Bishops refusing to assist at that Ceremony, because they thought she was not of the *Popish Religion* ; which she took little notice of, as being only satisfied, that a Protestant Bishop had set the Crown upon her Head. On the 25th of January the Parliament was opened, where the Lord *Bacon* in the Queen's Name told them, That whatever Supplies might be wanting, Her Majesty left it wholly to them, and that she would desire no Aid, but what they would freely and cheerfully offer. *K. Philip* finding he could not work upon the Queen for a Marriage, deserts her Interest, and makes a separate Peace with *France* ; so that she likewise clapt up a Peace there too ; by which the *French* were to keep *Calais* for 8 Years, and then to surrender it to the *English*, or pay 50000 Crowns ; but this Agreement did not please many in *England*. Peace being made abroad, she had the more Leisure to mind Affairs at Home. The first Bill that was put into the House of Lords, to try their Tempers, and Affections in Change of Religion, was for the Restitution of the *Fifth-Fruits* and *Tenths*, and other Duties belonging to the Crown ; which being granted, the House of Commons Address the Queen to Marry. To which she made Answer, That she gave them Thanks for the Expressions of their Good Will toward her ; but she did not intend to Marry, for that she had already join'd her self to a Husband, meaning the Kingdom of *England*.

Now some Differences began to grow, in relation to the *Dauphine's* having married the Queen of *Scots*, who pretended to take upon them the Title of *England* and *Ireland* ; and the *French* sent Forces into *Scotland*, which it was resolved to drive out again, they being known to be utter Enemies to the Good of *England* ; whereupon a Fleet was sent to *Edinburgh Frith*, which did considerable Damages to the *French* Ships that lay upon the Coasts. *Henry* was also preparing to march under the Duke of *Norfolk* ; who being arrived at *New-Castle*, was attended by many of the *Scotch* Noblemen, who joined with him in a League Offensive and Defensive ; which was no sooner concluded, but it was known, that the *French* would Invade *England* : But they soon thought better of it : Several Embassies and Terms of Accommodation being proposed between *England* and *France*, without Effect, the *English* Army in *Scotland*, consisting of 1200 Horse, and 6000 Foot ; These Forces so strengthen'd the *French* in Garrison, that the *French* King was obliged to comply with a Peace, which was soon after concluded ; for which the Queen had the Thanks of her own Subjects, and all the *Scotch* People.

The Queen out of Affection for her Country, was so employ'd for the Publick Good, that she seemed wholly regardless of the Love of Potent Princes that sought her in Marriage; for at this time she had several Suitors; (viz.) *Charles*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*; *James*, Duke of *Arran*, recommended by the Protestants of *Scotland*, in order to a Union of both Nations; and *Ernick*, King of *Sweden*; but they all receiv'd the same Answer—*That she could not yet persuade her self to change her single Life, to enter into a State of Marriage.* At Home, there was also some that pleased themselves with the hopes of Marrying her: Namely, Sir *William Pickering*, a Man that had some Noble Blood in his Veins; *Henry Earl of Arrundel*, a Man of Antient Nobility; *Robert Dudley*, the Duke of *Northumberland*'s youngest Son; but none of them could persuade her to change her Condition. About this time died the King of *France*, and the Quarrel of the *Spaniards* began to be enflam'd: The Widow of the King of *Scots* still refusing to confirm the Treaty of *Edinburgh*, it gave Queen *Elizabeth* a suspicion that she intended no good to her Dominions. On which Subject they writ to one another, and the Queen of *Scots* promis'd fair, but all was not sufficient to satisfie Q. *Elizabeth*. *France* all this while pretended Friendship with *England*, yet took their Merchant Ships, made them Prizes, and secretly at *Rome* sollicited the Pope to thunder out an Excommunication against Queen *Elizabeth*; but Pope *Sixtus Quintus* thought it more adviseable to treat her mildly, and therefore sent her Letters full of Respect and Kindness; but the Council of *England* would not give the Nun-*o Admittance*, there being a Law to the contrary, and so he return'd without doing any thing.

Now this Prudent and Provident Queen, having in a good Measure settled the Affairs of the Church, she made Provision for the Defence of the State, and began to furnish her Armory with Provisions of War: She Cast many Great Guns of *Brass* and *Iron*; and, as if Providence had favour'd her Design, a rich Vein of pure and Native Brass was discover'd near *Keswick* in *Cumberland*, and the Stone call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*, necessary for Brass-work, was now first found in *England*, and that in great Plenty: She was the first that procured Gunpowder to be made in *England*: She likewise encreas'd the Number of her Soldiers, and made an Addition to their Pay. She provided a good Fleet of Ships, and encreas'd the Seamens Wages; and all the Nobility, Gentry, and Yeomanry imitating her Example, furnish'd themselves with Arms and Ammunition; and all things concurr'd to make the Kingdom happy. Soon after she made a League with the Protestants of *France*, to assist them against the *Guses*, who began to practice great Cruelties to those of the Reformed Religion, in order to deprive her of her Right to *Calais*, and had seiz'd upon the Harbours and Ports of *Normandy*, that they might Invade *England* at their Pleasure. Wherefore, she sent into *France* one part of the English Army under Sir *Adrian Poynings*, who were joyfully receiv'd by the Inhabitants of *Diepo*, and the Earl of *Warwick* coming somewhat later to *New-Haven*, they made some Excursions into the Country, and the English Fleet brought in many Rich Prizes.

In January following a Parliament Assembled, who in Consideration that the Queen had reform'd Religion, restor'd Peace, freed *England* and *Scotland* from Foreign Enemies, refin'd the Money, renew'd the Royal Navy, and made an Enterprize upon *France*, They granted her one Subsidy, and two *Twentieth's*, and *Tenths*, as an Expression of Gratitude. And she, to please the People, (whose Love is the greatest Strength of all) gave leave to have Corn and Grain Transported, and called in all base Coins and Brass Money.

In January, the 13th Year of her Reign, Queen *Elizabeth* in her R^t Pomip entring the City of *London*, went to see the Burse which Sir *Thos Gresham* had lately built for the use of Merchants; and with sound Trumpets, and the Voice of a Herald, solemnly named it the *Royal Exchange*. The Parliament the next Year, after they had pass'd a Bill two, fell very hotly on the Succession, and seem'd angry with those that advised her to a Single Life. They offered her far greater Subsidies than her occasion required, upon condition that she would nominate her Successor; but she voluntarily refused their extraordinary Offer, saying, *The Money in her Subjects Purse was as good as in her own*. And by her great Wisdom soon qualified and allay'd Peoples heat about a Successor.

About this time King *James the First* was Born in *Scotland*; and His Majesty sent the Earl of *Kedford* with a Font of Gold, to perform the Ceremony of Her Majesty's standing Godmother; soon after followed some little Trouble in that Kingdom for having murder'd the young Prince *Edward*, they at length Imprison'd his Mother, and treated her very inhumanely, which Queen *Elizabeth*, though the Queen of *Scots* had not dealt with her in many things as she ought, resented and sent her Ambassador into *Scotland* to expostulate about it; yet it terminated in Dethroning *Mary Queen of Scots*, and setting up her Son then about 13 Months old. This Queen at length was forced to fly for her Safety, and came into *England*, where for reasons of State, the Council resolved that she should be detain'd by Right of War, till she had given satisfaction for Usurping the Title of *England*. Two Rebellions broke out about this time in *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland*, but were soon quieted by the Vigilence and good Conduct of her Leaders. The Queen, who had hitherto enjoy'd perfect Health, fell sick of the Small-Pox at *Hampton-Court*, but perfectly recovered before it was known abroad that she had been ill. The *Irish* making a Disturbance, the Earl of *Essex*, Father to the great Earl of *Essex*, desired to be sent against them, but before he had done any thing considerable, he dyed, and left the Prosecution thereof to his Son.

About this time *Francis Drake* having sailed round the World, and next to *Magellan*, who died in his Voyage, was the first that could justly claim the Glory of that noble Enterprize, returned into *England* with great Wealth and deserved Honour. He was born of mean Parentage in *Dorsetshire*, bound Apprentice to a Master of a small Vessel, that carried Merchandise into *France* and *Zealand*. The youth by his pains and diligence so pleased his Master that at his death he gave him his Vessel for a Legacy, with this having got a little Money, and hearing that Sir *John Hawkins* was fitting out Ships at *Plymouth* and intended a Voyage to *America* of which in those days was called the *New World*, he sold his Bark and fitted out himself for that Expedition, which proved very unsuccessful to him. Five years after in the year 1572. in a Man of War called the *Dragon*, with two little Tenders, he sailed again for *America*, acquainting only his Companions with the design of the Voyage. *Nombra de Dios* a Town in the Isthmus of *Darien*, he presently took, and as soon lost it. Afterwards being informed by certain Fugitive *Negro*'s, that great quantities of Gold and Silver was bringing from *Panama* by the *Muleteers*, he met them by the way, robbed them of it and brought the Gold to his Ship; but the Silver for want help to carry it o'er the Mountains, he left behind and buried some of it underground. Roving sometime up and down the Mountains and parts adjoining, he enter'd the *South Sea*, and being blown

ambition and hopes of Wealth, from that very moment took up a resolution to Navigate that Ocean.

Accordingly in December 1577. he set sail from *Plymouth*, for the South Sea, with five Ships and 163 Seamen, of which scarce a Man knew his intentions. At *St. Jago* he took a *Portugal* Ship laden with Wine, let the Men go, but took the Ship and *Nonnius de Silva* the Pilot along with him, who might be useful to him on the Coasts of *Brasil*, with which he was well acquainted. Drawing near the *Equator*, *Drake* let all his Men bleed with his own hands, to prevent Fevers and Calentures, and five and fifty days after saw no Land till he discovered *Brasil*. In *August* he entred the Streight of *Magellan*, from thence into the *Pacifick Sea*, but found it so rough and tempestuous that it carried the Fleet a hundred Leagues Westward, and seperated them. In *September* he came to *Mouch*, where meeting with a Fisherman, he told him a great *Spanish* Ship lay laden at *Vila Pario*, and directed them thither. The *Spaniards* who took them for their Countrymen were glad to see them; but *Drake* claps them aboard to rights, and putting the *Spaniards* under the Hatches, plundered the Town of *St. Jago*, together with the Chapel which fell to *Fletcher* his Chaplain's share, and having set the *Spaniards* ashore, carried away the Ship, wherein was four hundred pound weight of the finest Gold, and the Master who was a *Grecian*. Then he went ashore, where he found a *Spaniard* sleeping, and by him lay thirteen Wedges of Silver, valued at four hundred thousand Duckets, which he carried away, without being so rude as to wake the *Spaniard*. At *Arica* he found three Ships without a Man in them, out of which he took besides other Merchandise fifty seven wedges of Silver, each weighing twenty pound. At *Lima* he found twelve Ships, and in them a store of Silks, and a Chest of Money ready coined, but not so much as a Boy aboard them. Having sent these Ships to Sea, he chased a very rich Ship called the *Cacafuogo* or *Shite Fire*, and in his way took a *Brigantine* with fourscore pound weight of Gold in her, and soon after the *Cacafuogo*, out of which Pearls and Precious stones he took fourscore pound weight of Gold, thirteen Chests of coined Silver, and as much other Silver as would Ballast a Ship. Now he began to think of returning, and because the Streight of *Magellan* was very dangerous, and that he thought the *Spaniards* would lay wait for him, as in truth they did, he steered his course *Northward* to 42 degrees of Latitude, in hopes to discover a streight that might lead him homeward; but finding nothing there but thick Clouds, severe Cold, and naked Shores covered only with Snow, he sailed a while. From whence he came to the *Molucca Islands*, thence to *Java Major*, from that place steered for the *Cape of Good-hope*, and from thence with a prosperous Gale into *England*, and came to an Anchor in *Plymouth Sound* the third of *Sept.* 1580. three Days after he set sail from thence, to the great admiration of all Men! The Queen received him very graciously, and laid up the Treasure he brought by way of Sequestration, that it might be forthcoming if the *Spaniard* should demand it. His Ship which he caused to be drawn up into a little Creek near *Deptford* in which her Majesty was treated, and at the same time conferred the Honour of Knighthood upon *Drake*. A great Sum of this Money was paid to *Pedro Subra*, a *Spaniard*, which he never paid to the right Owners, but employed it against the Queen in paying the *Spaniards* that served in the *Indies*, which was discovered when it was too late to redress it.

New Commotions arose about this time in *Ireland*, by the *O'Conor*, this Conspiracy was timely crush'd by the great care of the *Arthur Grey*, Deputy of *Ireland*, who by terrifying others brought *Tutligh* to terms of Peace, who had raised disturbances in *Ulster*, and reduced *O'Brians* and *O'Moors* to submission. Great Feuds also were amongst *Scotch* Nobility, one Party did accuse *Lenox* of dangerous designs against the King and Kingdom, and others accuse *Morton*: Who was afterwards found guilty of being accessory to the Murder of the King's Father, which he was beheaded. Colonel *Noris*, with his *English* Soldiers raised the Siege of *Steenwick*, and put *Reneberg*'s men to flight.

The *English* and *French* Commissioners employ'd to treat of a Marriage between the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Queen, at length concluded on Articles, and the Duke came to the English Court, and was favourably received by her Majesty, who took a Ring off of her Finger, and gave it to the Duke; yet after all, this Marriage was broke, by the means of some of her great Favourites, who seem'd displeased at it. A War broke out now between the *French* and the *Hollanders*, and her Majesty sent Forces to assist the *Hollanders*, where they obtained several Advantages. She also sent a Fleet under *Drake* into the *West-Indies*, where they did great Damage to the *Spaniards*, and return'd with great Booty. Now the long desired League between *England* and *Scotland* was agreed upon, and mutually confirm'd; and the same Month a dangerous Conspiracy against the Queen, which was to kill her; the Priests telling those who were to do that the Act was Meritorious. The Authors being discovered and apprehended, they cut one another's Throats by their open Confession; all of them were executed like *Traytors*: But this Conspiracy did not stop here, for Information was given that some Servants of the Queen of *Spain* were concern'd in it, wherefore her own Apartments were searched, and several Letters were found that gave a suspicion of her being concert'd with Her Majesties Enemies: for which she was accused, and means were found to bring her to Judgment for it, and to sentence her to Death, which *Queen Elizabeth* something unwillingly consented to have put in Execution; accordingly the 8th of *Febr.* 1587. she was Beheaded. This was the greatest Blemish of *Q. Eliz.*'s Reign, which was in a manner done without her privacy; for as soon as the Report reached her Ears, she received it with great Grief and Melancholy, and was under so great Astonishment and Confusion, that she had no Enjoyment of her Life: a severall chid those who had been the occasion of it, commanding them out of her Presence; yet notwithstanding the Blame was laid at her door, continued a Blemish of Her Glorious Reign. *Davison* her Secretary was tryed for it, and fined 10000*l.* and to be Imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure; but all this could not pacifie her, till other Business took it out of her Mind: *Drake* was sent again to *Spain*, and arriving at *Cadiz*, he took three of their Galleons richly laden, and did other considerable Damage, whirh so awaken'd the *Spaniards*, that they resolv'd to revenge themselves in earnest.

And now we are come to the memorable year 1588, wherein the King of *Spain*, by the Instigation of Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, and others, provided a Fleet and an Army to invade *England*, which was so vast and formidable in the opinion of all the World, that they gave it the Arrogant Name the *Invincible Armada*. To these Preparations, in *Spain*, the Prince of *Parma* in the *Netherlands* assisted, by building many Ships, and flat bottu

cats, big enough to carry thirty Horse, and having an Army in readiness of a hundred and three Companies of Foot, and four Thousand Horse, to be transported into *England*, and joyn the Land-Forces that were to be brought for the same purpose out of *Spain*, and which was valued of greatest force, a Consecrated Standard and Benediction of Pope *Sixtus Quintus*, who thought by employing the *Spanish* Arms abroad, to get advantage of wresting the City of *Naples* out of their possession, and lay it to the Church's Demeasns.

Queen *Elizabeth*, that she might not be surprized, employed her utmost care in providing as strong a Fleet as she could, and all other Necessaries for War. The command of the Navy she gave to *Charles Lord Howard of Effingham*, as Lord Admiral of *England*, and sent him early to the Western parts of *England*, where *Drake*, whom she made as Vice-Admiral, was to joyn him. The Lord *Henry Seymour*, Son to the Duke of *Somerset*, she commanded to lie upon the Coasts of *Holland* with Forty Ships, to prevent the Prince of *Parma* from putting to Sea with his Forces to joyn the *Spaniards*. For Land-Service Twenty thousand Men were appointed to attend the Southern Coast, besides two Armies of well disciplined Soldiers: The one commanded by the Earl of *Leicester*, consisting of a thousand Horse, and two and twenty thousand Foot, which encamped at *Tilbury*: the other under the command of the Lord *Hunsdon*, consisting of thirty four thousand Foot and two Thousand Horse, to guard the Queen's Person.

The *Spanish* Fleet consisted of 130 Ships, in which were 19290 Soldiers, 8350 Seamen, 2080 Gally-slaves and 2630 great Guns. *Don Alphonso de Guzman Duke of Medina Sidonia* commanded in Chief, and under him *Juan Martinez d' Recalde* an experienced Navigator. On the 29th of *May* they put to Sea out of the River *Tayo*, and steering their course toward the *Groyn* in *Galicia*, they were disperst by a Tempest, and so shattered and weather Beaten, that the *English* concluded the design was at an end for this year; but the Lord Admiral would not trust to such opinions, and therefore kept his Fleet together. *July* the 12th the *Spaniards* put to Sea again, and met with another storm, which so scatter'd them that they could hardly recollect their Fleet, till they came within sight of *England*. The Lord Admiral having certain Intelligence that the *Spanish* Fleet was in the Channel, and was seen off the Lizard-Point, he Towed his Fleet out of Harbour and put to Sea. The next day the *English* spied them, and suffered them to pass by, that they might chase them before the Wind. The next day the Lord Admiral with his own Ship, fell (as he thought) upon the *Spanish* Admiral, tho' it proved to be *Alphonso de Leva's* Ship. Soon after *Drake*, *Hawkins* and *Forbisher* engaged their Rear Squa-
Iron commanded by *Recalde*, and so scattered them that they were forced to fly into the headmost Fleet for shelter, and now a smart fight continued for two hours, which the Lord Admiral thought fit to hold no longer, forty of his Ships being not yet come in to him. The 23d betimes in the morn-
ing the *Spaniards* Tacked about upon the *English*, and each Fleet striving for the Weather-gage, they fought smartly, but in great confusion, and what advantage there was, fell to the *English*, for the *Spanish* Fleet being huge, Heavy, Unweildy, High Ships, they shot over their Enemies, while the *English* Low and Light Frigots, sorely gauled and wounded the *Spaniard* loving Castles. On the 27th the *Spanish* Fleet came to Anchor before *Alais*, and the Lord Admiral within Cannon shot of them. From thence they sent to the Prince of *Parma* to send them forty Fly-Boats, and desired

desired him to put to Sea with his Army, and Land it in *England*; but was so strictly watched by the *Holland* and *Zealand* Fleets, that he could not come out without throwing his Fleet and Land Army upon certain Destruction. The *English* Squadrons being now reinforced by the young Gentry, who out of Love to their Queen and Country, had hired Ships at their own proper Charges, in considerable Numbers, among others the Earls of *Oxford*, *Noribumerland*, *Cumberland*, *Thomas* and *Robert Cecil*, *Henry Brook*, *Charles Blount*, *Walter Rawleigh*, *William Hatton*, *Robert Cary*, *Ambrose Willoughby*, *Thomas Gerard*, *Arthur Gorges*, and others of good Quality; and seeing the *Spaniards* were unwilling to hazard a Fight at Sea, the Admiral, in the dead of the Night, sent Eight Fire-Ships, under the Command of *Young* and *Premse* into the *Spanish* Fleet, which the *Spaniards* espying, raised a hideous Outcry, Weigh'd Anchor, Cut their Cables, and in a terrible Fright and great Confusion put to Sea. A great Galloon having broke her Rudder, after a sharp Fight, wherein the Captain *Don Hugo de Moncado* was killed, fell into the Hands of the *English* with a considerable quantity of Gold, which was shared among the Sailors. *Drake* and *Fenner* chased the *Spanish* Fleet, and fell upon them as they were gathering together at *Gravelin*; with whom quickly joined *Fancou*, *Southwel*, *Brest'n*, *Cross*, *Riman*, and not long after, the Lord Admiral, the Lord *Thomas Howard*, and the Lord *Sheffield*. The Duke *Leve*, *Equenda*, *Recalde*, and others, having got clear of the Shallows, endured their Shot to their great Damage; but the Galleon *St. Matthew*, commanded by *Don Diego Piementelli*, which was sorely raked and battered by *Seymour* and *Wintour*, drove near *Ostend*, and was taken by the *Flushingers*.

The last Day of the Month, the Wind blowing hard at West North West, drove the whole *Spanish* Fleet towards *Zealand*, and the *English* seeing them hurrying so fast to their own Ruin upon the Sands and Shelves of *Zealand*, they gave over the Chace; but the Wind shifting to the Southward, they escaped that Danger, and holding a Council of War, resolved to return into *Spain* through the Northern Sea; but some being of Opinion that they would return, Queen *Elizabeth* came to *Tilbury*, and with a Masculine Bravery, with a Leader's Truncheon in her Hand, rid from Rank to Rank among the Army, where it was a pleasant Sight to see how her Presence encouraged both her Officers and Soldiers, who made the Heavens Echo their joyful Acclamations. The *Spaniards* having now thrown off all hopes of coming back again, and placing their Safety in their Flight, made no stay till they arrived in *Spain*. Thus this great and falsely called *Invincible Armada*, which was at a vast Charge, three whole Years fitting out, was in a Month's time totally overthrown: Upon which Medals were Coined in *England* and in memory of this signal Victory: *A Fleet of Ships flying*, with this Inscription, *Venit, Vidi, Fugit, It came, it saw, it fled*. Other Medals with *Fire-Ships* and *A Fleet in Confusion*, Inscribed, *Dux fama facti, A Woman's Conduct accomplished it*. The *Spaniards* that through great Difficulties got home, imputed their Misfortunes to the Prince of *Parma*'s Negligence, and their own too obstinacious obeying Orders, which left them no liberty to act by their own Prudence, as unthought of Emergencies might intervene. The King of *Spain* took his Loss patiently, and the Queen of *England* joyfully, and both of them caused publick Thanks to be given to God in all their *Spanish* Churches; Queen *Elizabeth* because it was so well, and King *Philip* because before it was no worse. Nor was the Joy less in *Scotland*, for that King hearing the News, said merrily, *That he expected no other favour from the Spaniard, than that Polyphemus promised Ulysses, that he should have the Honour of being last devoured*.

The Spaniards meeting with this Disappointment, they have another Plot upon *England*, and intend to infest it by the way of *Scotland*. In this Affair they employed *Bruce* a Priest, and *Chreiton* and *Heys* Jesuits, who easily inveigled into their Party the Ears of *Hunley*, *Arrol*, and *Crawford*, who were bigotted to the Popish Religion, and *Boiswel*, a Man of an Unsteady and Disloyal Temper; the sum of their Design was *To seize upon the King's Person*, *to let in Foreign Troops*, *to restore Popery*, *and to Invade England*, *and revenge the Death of the Queen of Scots*; but the King by a speedy March against them, overthrew that Design in *Scotland*; and the Queen by Apprehending, Trying, and Condemning *Philip Howard*, Earl of *Arundel*, who favour'd the Spanish Party, tho' she gave him his Life, put an end to the whole Enterprise.

This being done at Home, the Queen sent out a Fleet, wherein were 11000 Soldiers, and 1500 Mariners, under the Command of Sir *John Norris* and Sir *Francis Drake*, who took the lower Town at the *Groyn*, and plunder'd all the Villages about it, and slaughter'd the flying Spaniards for three Miles together. At this time, *Robert Earl of Essex*, a young Gentleman ambitious of Military Glory, despising the Ease and Pleasures of the Court, at his own Charge put himself (against the Queen's Consent) to Sea, and came to them. The next Day they all sailed to *Peniche*, a Town in *Portugal*, and took it, and from thence the Land Army marched to *Lisbon*, upon whom the Spaniards Garrison rallied, and *Bret* with his Men sustained the Charge with great Courage, till they were reinforced by more *English* and *Portuguese*, and then the Earl of *Essex* drove them back and slaughter'd them to the Gates of the City. In the mean time *Drake* took *Cascaes*, afterwards *Vigo*, and then a deadly Sickness falling among the English, they returned home.

A general Report being spread that the Spaniard was preparing for another Attempt upon *England*, the Queen to disperse the Storm that was gathering, thought it adviseable to attack the Enemy in his own Ports, and to that end rigg'd out a Fleet of 150 Ships, in which were 6360 Soldiers under Pay, 1000 *Voluntier* Gentlemen, and 6772 Seamen. *Robert Earl of Essex*, and *Charles Howard*, Lord Admiral of *England*, who were both at great Charge in this Expedition, were Commanders in chief; to whom were joyned for Council of War, the Lord *Thomas Howard*, Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *George Carew*, Sir *Conyers Clifford*, and the whole Fleet was divide to four Squadrons. On *Saturday* the 50th of *June*, early in the Morning this Fleet came to an Anchor in *Cadiz Bay*. *Essex* full of Courage and youthfull Heat, was for Landing immedately, but the Lord Admiral and *Raleigh* appoyed it. The next Tide the Spanish Men of War sailed up to *Pointal*, the Merchants Ships towards *Port-Royal*, and the English Anchored in their place. The next Tide they weighed and dispersed the Gallies, and fell upon the Men of War at *Pointal* with such fury, that being shot through and miserably torn, the Spaniards resolved to fire their Ships or run them aground. The Spanish Admiral called *St. Philip*, was burnt, but the *St. Matthew* and the *St. Andrew* were both saved and taken. The Sea Fight being ended, *Essex* landed 800 Men at *Pointal*, above a League from the City of *Cidez*, and having broken down the Bridge *Suato*, march'd directly to the City, and in half an hour, the English led by the Earl of *Essex*, gained the Market Place, and being reinforced by the Lord Admiral's Seamen, the Spaniards retir'd into the *Castile* and *Town-House*. The latter was presently yielded, and the next Day, upon these Conditions, viz. *That the Citizens should be in safety, with the Cloths they had on: That 520000 Ducats should be pa*

Plot for their Ransom, and Forty of the Principal Citizens should be sent Hostages in England, iiii the Money was deposited. The Women, Church-Men and Clergymen were conveyed to *Porta Santa Maria*.

Rawleigh in the mean time with his lesser Ships, was commanded to burn the Merchants Ships at *Port-Royal*. Two Millions of Ducats was offered for their Redemption, but the Lord Admiral refused all Composition, saying *He was sent to destroy the Shipping, and not to release them for Money*, and it was done accordingly. In the City was found vast Provision for War, and great Sums of Money, of which every one caught what they could. In this Expedition, by a very modest Computation, the *Spaniard* lost above the value of 20 Millions of Ducats. Of the *English* no Man of Note miscarried but Sir *John Wingfield*, who was Honourably Interr'd in the principal Church of the City. *Essex* only was of Opinion that the Town ought to be kept, but being over-ruled, after they had ransack'd the Island, razed the Forts, and burnt many of the Houses, they quitted the Place, with this Commendation from the *Spaniards*, ' That tho' in Sacred Things the *English* shewed themselves like Hereticks, yet in all other Matters they behaved themselves like stout Soldiers, wise Councillors, and Men of Honour.' The Queen at their return received them all very graciously, especially *Essex* and the Admiral, whom she extoll'd with the highest Acknowledgments.

The *Spaniard* attempting to make a more successful Invasion on *England*, and to recover his Losses at *Cadez*, set out another Fleet, but were so scattered by a violent Storm, that they were forced to return. The Earl of *Essex* in the beginning of the Spring, was sent out with a Fleet of Ships, which were divided into three Squadrons; the first commanded by *Essex* himself, the second by the Lord *Thomas Howard*, and the third by Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who were to steer to *Farol* and the *Groin*, to surprize the *Spanish* Fleet in their Harbours, and intercept the *Indian* Fleet at the *Azores*, but they had scarce got 40 Leagues when they were driven back by a terrible Tempest, and afterwards stayed by contrary Winds till the 17th of *August*, when the Fleet puts to Sea, but by Accident at the Lands End *Rawleigh* is left behind, and *Essex* and *Howard* proceed on their Voyage. *Rawleigh* follows after, but loseth them, and Landeth at *Fayall*, which he taketh, and thereby offendeth *Essex*, to whom however he is reconciled. *Gratiosa* and *Flores* yield to *Essex*, but they unfortunately miss of the *American* Fleet, of which they only take three, and vainly attempt the rest in the Haven, and afterwards burn a Carrack, in their way home are scattered by a Storm. When *Essex* came home he was displeased to find Sir *Robert Cecil* made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, and that *Charles Howard*, Lord Admiral, was Honoured with the Earldom of *Nottingham*, and grew very uneasy at Court; but the Queen, who had always a great Esteem for *Essex*, appeas'd his Discoutent by dignifying him with the Title of *Earl Marshal of England*.

Proposals of Peace being made between the *French* and *Spaniards*, which the Queen obstructed what she could, and being now almost brought to a happy Issue, the same Offers were made to *England* and *Holland*, which the Queen seemed to accept, but *Holland* opposed it to the utmost. *Burleigh*, and the Lord Treasurer, inclined to have Peace with the *Spaniard*, and by many Arguments press'd the acceptance of it, as a great Good to *England*. *Essex* argued to the contrary with all the force he was master of, insomuch that the Lord Treasurer said, he breath'd nothing but Danger, War and Blood; and, after a hot Dispute, drew out his Psalm Book, and saying nothing, pointed *Essex* to these Words, *Men of Blood shall not live out half a*

Years. In carrying on this Business of the Peace, and chusing a fit Person to manage the Affairs in *Ireland*, which were now in great disorder, there grew a hot Debate between the Queen and the Earl of *Essex*, none being present but the Lord Admiral, Sir *Robert Cecil*, and *Windebank*, Clerk of the Signet. The Queen thought Sir *William Knolls*, *Essex*'s Uncle, to be the fittest Person to be sent into *Ireland*, and *Essex* obstinately asserted, that Sir *George Carew* was a fitter; and since he could not persuade Her Majesty to be of his Opinion, the Earl quite forgetting himself, and neglecting his Duty, uncivilly, and in contempt, turn'd his Back upon her, and gave her a scornful Look. The Queen not enduring such a rude Behaviour, gave him a Box on the Ear, and bid him get him gone and be Hang'd. He presently laid his hand upon his Sword, the Lord Admiral stepping between, he swore he would not put up the Affront, nor would have taken it at King *Henry VIII.*'s Hand, and in great Passion withdrew himself from Court.

In his Retirement, the Lord Keeper by a Letter gave him this good Advice, to submit himself to the Queen's Mercy, and remember that of *Seneca*: 'If the Law punish one that is guilty, he must submit to Justice: one that is innocent, he must submit to Fortune.' If he had justly offended his Prince, he could not make her satisfaction; if she had offended him Prudence, Duty, and Religion, required he should submit, where he was under such Obligations, since there is no Equality between a Prince and a Subject. He answered the Lord Keeper's Letter very passionately, using the and the like indecent Expressions. 'No Storm is more violent and outragious than the Anger of a passionate Woman; the Queen's Heart is hardened.

I know what I owe as a Subject, and what as an Earl, and an Earl-Marshal of *England*; but how to serve as a Drudge and a Slave, I know not. If I should acknowledge myself Guilty, I should wrong the Truth, and God the Author of it. My whole Body is wounded by that one Blow, and having received this Indignity it were Impiety to serve longer. Cannot Princes Err? Can they not wrong their Subjects? Is any Earthly Power Infinite? *Solomon* says, a Fool laughs when he is stricken. They who get Advantages by Princes Errors and Misdoings, let them take Injuries at Princes Hands. They who believe not the Infinite Omnipotency of God Almighty, may acknowledge an Infinite Power in Royal Majesty. I that have been torn and rent in so many Wrongs, have leeg enough endured the bitterness of Injuries in my very Bowels.' However, not long after he became more submits, obtained his Pardon, and was received into Favour. About this time died *William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, being worn out with labour of Mind, the Goat and Old Age.

In the former Years the Rebellion grew very hot in *Ireland*, and now the English Interest there was looked upon as desperate, for the whole Nation was almost up in Arms, and so enraged with their Discontents, that they threaten'd to throw off the English Yoke. For prevention of this Mischief and to extinguish the Rebellion, the Queen thought of sending *Charles Blount* Lord *Mounjoy*, to be Deputy there; but the Earl of *Essex* intimated, that he was a Man but of a mean Estate, of no Experience, and too Bookish for such a Martial Employment; and in making the Character of a Man fit for that Office, he so artificially drew his own Picture, that the Queen immediately resolved to make him Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and General of the Army. Which yet he made a shew of refusing, praying the Queen to bestow it upon some abler Person, and yet if any other Person was named, he still made Objections against him, and behaved himself in such a manner, as gave his En-

mies the advantage of saying, he wanted nothing but an Army at his command to set up a Title to the Crown, that his Friends and Flatterers had drawn up for him. Other Courtiers that had rather have his room than his Company, push'd him forward to accept the Command, knowing his youthful Heat, and ambition of Glory would hasten his Ruin; there being no such effectual way to destroy a Popular and Aspiring Man, as by thrusting him upon Business he is unfit for; but all these Arts he either did or would not perceive, and therefore to the general Rejoicing was made Lord Deputy of Ireland.

An Army of 16000 Foot, and 1300 Horse was appointed for him, and whatever else he could wish was obtained by the officious, but deceitful, Intrigues of his secret Enemies, who were raising him on high that his Fall might be the greater. The Earl went over in March, and having received the Sword according to Custom, he presently made the Earl of Southampton General of the Horse, contrary to his Instructions, and march'd against Petty Rebels, neglecting the Arch-Rebel *Tir Owen*, against whom he was particularly sent over, and all without acquainting the Queen with his Reasons for so doing, which caused her to be extreamly dissatisfied with his Conduct. Two considerable Defeats the English suffered in Ireland, and at length the Earl contrary to order concluded a Peace with *Tir Owen*, which the Queen having notice of, and that with so strong an Army, in so long a time, and at so great Expence of Money Essex had done nothing, she was angry at it, blam'd his Counsels and Resolutions as over-rash, unfortunate and full of contempt and disrespect to her Majesty; yea, she stuck not to say, ' That he had some-thing else in his Mind then to do his Prince and Country Service in Ireland.' Nor were her Suspicions ill grounded, for now he began to contrive a wicked Design of returning into England with a Party of select Men to reduce his Adversaries into his power by force of Arms, being persuaded that many would joyn with him, either out of Love, or a desire of Innovations: And had certainly attempted it, if the Earl of Southampton and Sir Christopher Blunt had not dissuaded him from it, as a Wicked, Bloody, Hateful, and Dangerous Project.

Within a Month the Earl of Essex posted into England, accompanied with several of his Choice Friends, went to *Nonsuch*, where the Queen then lay, and early in the Morning presented himself on his Knees before the Queen in her Privy-Chamber, when she little thought of it. She entertained him somewhat graciously in a short Conference, but not with so pleasant a Countenance as formerly, and at his departure commanded him to keep his Chamber; for as she was before displeased with his ill Conduct, he had now incurred her further Displeasure in leaving Ireland without Licence. Afterward his Proceedings being generally disliked by the Council, and aggravated by Fictions and Inventions of his Adversaries, he was committed to the Custody of the Lord-Keeper, that he might not be farther withdrawn from his Duty by seditious Counsels.

The Earl new out of fense of his own Afflictions, and Sorrow for offending Her Majesty, submits himself, and at the Council-Table on his Knees, asks His Majesty's Pardon which she was ready enough to grant; but upon the least Disgust at something, the Queen refus'd to grant; relapses again, and being instigated by some Tumultuous Persons that were his Creatures, he, with Southampton and others, raiseth Soldiers, where they took up the Resolution to seize the Tower, and call a Parliament, and set up another Govern-

Coming into London, Essex cryed out for the Queen, for the Queen, a Plot is laid for my life, and went directly to Sheriff Smith's Houle in Fan-church-street, and seeing the Citizens run and gaze, he bid them, Arm themselves or they would do him no good; but not one Man took up Arms for him, and the Sheriff in whom he confided, hearing of his coming with drew himself out at a back-door to the Lord Mayor's, and would not see him. In the mean time Essex was proclaimed a Traitor in all parts of the City, and seeing none would espouse his quarrel, and that his own Party began to desert, he gave Gorges leave to set the Privy Councillors at liberty, who did it, and went with them to the Court by Water. Essex returning to his House, found a Chain drawn cross the Street at St. Paul's, and Pikes and Musqueteers planted against him by the Bishop of London, under the Command of Sir John Leverton. The Earl drew his Sword, and commanded Blunt to fall upon them, which he did very resolutely, killed Waite, and was himself desperately wounded and taken Prisoner. The fell also Henry Tracy, a young Gentleman whom Essex dearly loved, and one or two Citizens. Being thus repulsed at this place, his Hat shot through, and many slinking from him, he returned to his House by Water, burnt several Papers that they might tell no Tales, and Fortified his Houle on all sides.

The Lord Admiral presently besieged it by Land, by Water the Earls of Cumberland and Lincoln, the Lord Thomas Howard, the Lord Grey, the Lord Burleigh, the Lord Compton, and others. He himself with the Lord Fymbam his Son, the Lord Cobham, Sir John Stanhope, Sir Robert Sidney, and Sir Fulke Greville entered into the Garden by the Thames side, and being ready to assault the House, he was summoned by Sidney to yield. Southampton asked to whom they should yield: To their adversaries, that were to run themselves headlong to ruin: To the Queen, that were to confess themselves guilty; but says he, if the Lord Admiral will give us Hostages for our security, we will appear before the Queen; if not, we are resolved to sell our Lives as dear as we can. The Lord Admiral answered, That such conditions were not to be proposed by Rebels, but in compassion to the weaker Sex, he would permit the Countess his Wife, the Lady Rich his Sister, and their Women, who filled the Air with their Shrieks and Lamentations, to go out. This Essex took as a favour, only desired an hour two's time to fortifie the place they shoud go out at, and that was also granted.

Now the Earl of Essex looking upon all things as desperate and lost, once resolved to force his way out, to which he was encouraged by the ancient Lord Sands, who said, That the resolutest courses were the safest, and that 'twas more honourable for Noblemen to dye fighting, than by the hands of an Executioner; but Essex wavering in his mind, and having the Lord Admiral's promise that they should be treated civilly, all the Noblemen at ten a clock at night, falling upon their Knees delivered up their Swords, and themselves Prisoners to him. Essex and Southampton were first confined in Lambeth-house, and shortly after with Rutland, Sands, Cromwel, Monteagle, Sir Charlers Danvers, and Sir Henry Bromley were committed to the Tower.

On the 19th of February 1602, Essex and Southampton were brought to their Tryals in Westminster-Hall, before the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, and for that Tryal Lord High Steward, the Earls of Nottingham, Shrewsbury, Darby, Worcester, Cumb. and. Sussex, Hartford, and Lincoln. The Lord Viscount Howard of Bindon, the Barons of Hunsdon, Le Warr, Morley Cobham, Stafford Grey, Lumley, Windfor, Rich, Darcy, Chandos, St. John, Burleigh, Compton, and Howard of Walden, to whom as assitants, late Lord Chief Justice Popple, Beriam Lord Chief Baron, Gaway, Fanner, Walmesley, Clark and Kingsmill. Their charge was High Treason, the Heads of which were, That they had plottea to deprive the Queen of her Crown and Life, and had broken out into open Rebellion; to which they pleaded Not Guilty, Essex averring that he had done nothing, but was agreeable to the Law of Nature, and urgent necessity.

The Earl of Essex with great Courage and Modesty answered, that this Art of scandalous Envie was common with Men of their profession, who accounted it their glory, to rundown honest Men with multiplicity of words, and therefore prayed the Lords not to regard their vapours and Noisie Suggestions; but weigh the matter according to Truth, and not by Rimes and Quirks of Law: Which was added by Southampton. The evidences against 'em being heard

and the whole proved against them, Southampton endeavour'd to excuse himself with love to Essex, and his ignorance of the Laws, and with great humility begging the Queen's Mercy, when he had always looked upon as a lively Image of the Divine Goodness, against whom his heart had never harboured a disloyal thought. Essex, when the Heat over between him and Cecil, answered more calmly, that he had no design but to repel force by force; nor would he have entered the City so inconsiderately, if he had not thought Life in danger; nor with so small a number, if he had intended any thing but to defend himself against his private Enemies. — The Prisoners having now made their defences, the Lords withdrew, and in an hour returned to their places, where every one of them pronounced Essex and Southampton Guilty: who being brought again to the Bar and acquainted with it, Essex humbly begged the Lords favours, that they would intercede with the Queen for Southampton's Pardon, who might do his good Service. For my own Life, saith he, I care not; for I desire nothing more than to lay it down with sincere Faith to God, and Loyalty to my Prince, tho' the Law has made another Interpretation of it. Yet I would have no Man be the Queen that I slight her mercy, tho' I believe I shall never fawningly beg it. And I beseech you my Peers, tho' you have condemned me by Law, that you would absolve me in your Consciences, who never intended any ill against my Prince. The next day Sir Robert Verney, Sir Walter Constable, Sir Edmund Bainbain, Knights, John Littleton, Henry Cuff the Earl of Essex's Secretary, Captain Whitlock, John and Christopher Wright, and Orel an old soldier, were Arraigned, and as soon as they had held up their hand, and the Queen was told they were unwarily drawn in, she commanded that none but Littleton, Bainbain and Orel should be tryed, and that the rest should be remained to Prison, and tho' Sentence was pronounced against those that were Tryed, yet at last all their Lives were spared. Bainbain seemed his by a Sum of Money paid to Sir Walter Rawleigh, Littleton dyed of a Disease, and Orel was pardoned. In the mean while the Earl of Essex, either troubled in his own Conscience, or terrified by the Minister that attended him, if he concealed the Truth, and did not discover his Accesaries. He desired to speak with some of the Privy-Council, and particularly with Secretary Cecil. Upon this request the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral and Cecil went to him, and after he had asked the Lord Keepers pardon for detaining him in Custody, and Cecil's for accusing him in the matter of the Infanta, he told them, That the Queen could never be safe as long as he lived, and therefore desired he might be privately in the Tower. The Queen's mind in the mean time waver'd concerning him, her former affection and favour towards him, recall'd her to some degree of Compassion and Clemency, and she sent her Commands by Sir Edward Cary, that he should not be Executed. On the other side, his perverse obstinacy who scorned to ask her Pardon, and had openly declared that his Life would be Queen's Destruction, did so push her on to use severity, that in after she sent a fresh command by Darcy, that he should be Executed. Accordingly he was brought to a Scaffold erected in the Tower, accompanied by several Divines. Near the Scaffold sat the Earls of Cumberland and Hertford, Viscount Howard of Bindon, the Lord Walden, the Lord Darcy, the Lord Compton, some of the Aldermen of London, and several Knights, amongst whom was Rawleigh, with a purpose, if you believe himself, to answer if the Earl should object any thing against him at his Death; but others interpreted his sitting there in a worse sense, that he might please his Eyes with a sight of the Earl's sufferings, and satiate his Malice with his Blood, and therefore being told of it as a fault, he withdrew into the Armory, and there beheld the fatal Tragedy. The Earl as soon as he came upon the Scaffold, uncovered his Head, and lifting up his Eyes to Heaven, confessed his sins, and begged mercy for them, especially this last sin, which he call'd a Bloody, Crying, and Contagious Sin. He prayed the Queen and her Ministers to forgive him, and that God would give her a long and happy Reign, protesting that he never intended to lay violent hands on her Person. He prayed God to strengthen his Mind against terrors of Death, and entreated the Spectators to joy with him in a short Prayer, which he uttered with great Devotion. Then he rehearsed the Apostles Creed, and, laying himself down, placed his Neck upon the Block, and having repeated the first Verses of it, his Head was struck off at the third Blow; but the first took away both Senate and Execution.

About this time the Arch-Duke Albert Besieg'd, Garrison'd by English, which held a Siege of three years and seventeen days. The Spaniards invade Ireland, to revenge their wrongs; but are soon beaten by the Queen's Forces, and obliged to Capitulate, and to leave the Kingdom. The Irish afterwards under Tir Owen, made some small Disturbance, but was soon quell'd, and all at this time was in perfect Peace.

English, began in her Chymical Age, to Resemble the Symptoms of Old Age, by a general Weakness that had lately seized upon her, and therefore removed from Westminster to Richmond, that she might enjoy a better Air, and more freely attend the Service, and the salvation of her Soul. And her commanding her Iuauigation-Ring to be fit for Finger, because it was grown into the Flesh and was painful, it was look'd upon as a Token, and that the Marriage between her and the Kingdom was dissolving. Her Sickness began by a Swelling in her Throat, but that soon abated. Then by degrees her Appetie fail'd; She had no Relish of any thing she eat, wholly resigned her self to Melancholy, and seem'd list'd with some peculiar Grief, that all except her self was ignorant of the cause of. Whether occasion'd by the Violence of her Dis temper, the Loss of Essex, (as his Friends peraded themselves) or that after so great Expences in the Irish War, she was prevailed upon to pardon *Sir Owen*, or that many of the Nobility declin'd their Duty to her to Worship the rising Sun, I will not take upon me to determine: This, to their Reproach be it spoken, shew'd her self but ill attred in her Sickness, and forsaken by all but three or four Persons which she was not unsensible of, and therefore Grief and Indignation made her say, *They bas'd my Neck; I have none that I can trust; My Condition is strangely turn'd upside-down* in the beginning of March her Melancholy much encreas'd, and a Frowardness familiar to Old Age, leiz'd upon her. She would sit silent, and not endure any Talk, unless it were with the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, with whom she often pray'd with great Fervency and Devotion till, by degrees, her Speech fail'd, and then heard him pray by her with great Attention. Now the Lord Admiral telling the rest of the Privy-Council, what the Queen had sometime said to him about the Succession, they all thought fit that he, with the Lord Keeper, and the Secretary of State, should wait upon her, and in the Name of the rest of the Council, under her Pleasure concerning her Successor. The Queen made answer, with a Gasping Breath, *said that my Throne was the Throne of Kings, and that I would not have any mean Person succeed me.* The Secretary asking her what she meant by these Words; *I will, said she, that a King succeed me: And who should that be but my nearest Kinsman the King of Scots?* This being put in mind by the Arch-Bishop to think upon God, *That I do, said she, nor does my mind wander from him:* And when she could no longer pray with her Tongue, with Hands and Eyes list'd up to Heaven, she directed the Thoughts of her Pious Heart to God, and Prayed, sorrowing inwardly that she could not pray vocally, as was obserued by the Signs she made to her Attendants, when she could speak no longer. And on the 24th of March, 1603. Peaceably resign'd her Pious Soul to God, having Reign'd 44 Years, 4 Months, and in the 70th Year of her Age, to which no King of England ever attaine'd.

To draw a Picture worthy of Queen *Elizabeth*, would be a Task for the greatest Malters; since all that ever was Great in Womankind, contributed to make up her Charakter. As to her Person, she had but little of a Regular Beauty in her Face, but that was well proportion'd, and in the main very agreeable. Her Mein and Gate were Noble, and in every thing she said or did, there was something of Majestie that struck both Love and Reverence. In her Features, Person and Mein, she had more of King *Henry VIII.* than of the unfortunate *Anna Bulloyn*, but they were his good and not his ill Qualities. Her Youth was a continued Scene of Afflictions; but this was her Happiness, that she was too young to understand them. Her Brother King *Edward* took care of her Education, and her Improvement in good Literature was a sufficient Requital.

Her Reign was Long and Glorious, she was the Darling of her People, the Dread of her Enemies, and so happy in the choice of her Ministers, that Success attend'd all her Enterprizes. She had the Art of pleasing her Parliaments, and had little trouble in doing it; for they were composed of such Grave and Discreet Persons, that were Strangers to Faction and Ambition. Such as came to the Houle, not to exercize their Spleens, but to consult of the Common Good, and rather to comply than contend with her Majestie; so that the Queen and they had ever the good Fortune to part in Love, she having first her Supplies, and they next what they desired. She was very sparing in Conferring Honours, yet had always a way to reward Merit, without proclaiming it. She found the Nation Poor, but left it Rich, and nothing seems to reflect upon her Memory but the Death of *Mary Queen of Scots*, of which so much has been said *Pro and Con*, that I shall add nothing to it, but that they both deserve to be pitied, the one for her Sufferings, and the other for being the cause of them. But all that has been said in Commendation of this Renowned Queen, was never intended so much for a full Character of her and her Councils, as to set out the great and visible Blessings of God that attended her; the many Preservations she had, and that by such Discoveries as both saved her Life, and serv'd her Government. It was admir'd indeed, that a Virgin Queen should Rule such a Kingdom above Forty Four Years, with such conistant Success, in so great Tranquillity at Home, with a vast increase of Wealth, and with such Glory Abroad. All which may justly be esteem'd to have been the peculiar Rewards of Heaven, Crowning that Reign with so much Honour and Triumph, that was begun with the Establishment of the True Religion.